JOHN BELL AND EDWARD EVERETT

of the political parties has deemed it proper or expedient | the vote ! favor of the "Union, the Constitution, and a faithful and enforce. All is vague and unmeaning. They differ tive.

questions of the day. They have both refused to de- friend! clare their sentiments, but refer us back to their " past

"The convention, in disregarding the use of platforms, exacts no pledge from those whom they deem worthy of the highest trusts under the Government, wisely considering that the surest guarantee of a man's future usefulness and fidelity to the great interests of the country, in any official station to which he may be chosen, is to be found in his past history connected with the public service." And his home organ reiterates his language, and says:

this language:

"Mr. Bell can refer only to his life and his opinions, already expressed. To these opinions he has nothing to add; from them he has nothing to take away." The only mode, therefore, for the citizen to learn the views of these candidates is to refer to their "past history connected with the public service," to which they are invited. To the record, then, let us go. As the slavery question is the poramount issue in

this canvass, let us first take up the record of Mr. Bell in reference to it, before proceeding to other matters.

JOHN BELL ON ABOLITION PETITIONS. friend and supporter of General Jackson. He represented the district in which General Jackson lived in Tennessee, and the General knew him well. Up to this time he had voted uniformly with his party against the agitation of the slavery question in Congress through the presentation of Abolition petitions. But after abandoning General Jackson, and consorting with the Abolitionists, Federalists, and disappointed Democrats, in order to reach the Speaker's chair, all of which will be more fully explained hereafter, we find him abandoning, by degrees, his opposition to the Abolitionists, and at last voting with them, and receiving their plaudits.

During the 24th Congress, the Abolitionists and Federalists of New England first conceived the idea of annoying Congress by the presentation of large batches of Abolition petitions, praying for the abolition of slavery in the States, and in the District of Columbia. Mr. John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Slade, of Vermont, were their chosen mouth-pieces. These gentlemen would present these petitions, and then deliver long harangues upon them. To stop this agitation and waste of the public time, it was usual to lay these resocember, 1835, when a petition for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was pre-

Again, on the 21st of September, when a similar petition was presented, and a motion made to lay it on the table, which was carried by ayes 140, noes 76, we find Mr. Bell voting with Adams, Slade & Co., against the

The frequency of the presentation of these petitions, Owens, of Georgia, moved to suspend the rules, in order | 25th Congress. to introduce the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the question of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be entertained by Congress. And be it further resolved, That in case any petition praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of this House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without

ed the motion to suspend the rules, two-thirds being ne-

cessary for that purpose.—(Page 39.) In order to dispose of this matter, Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, moved a resolution providing for the

port that Congresss possesses no constitutional power to | words : interfere in any way with slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy; and that in the opinion of this House, in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union." On the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering this resolution, the year were 135, noes 65. Mr. Bill voied in the negative. He also voted against ordering the main question to be put so as to bring the House to a vote on the resolutions, but he yet lacked the nerve to vote against them.—Pages During the month of May, Mr. Pinckney, from this

committee, reported a series of resolutions, the first of

" Resolved, That Congress possesses no constitutional

in any of the States of this Confederacy. to a vote on the resolutions by ordering the main question to be put, the object of a question merely political, will be able by voting for this tion to be put, when we find Mr. Bell voting with which was to bring the House to a vote on the resolu-Adams, Slade, & Co. to stave off a vote. They did not tion. Mr. Bell again voted with Adams, Slade & Co., Jeff. Davis, Benton, Borland, Downs, Foote, Houston, solution itself, we find Mr. Bell dodging the vote! He made, in order to consume time and delay a vote on the pressed their willingness to refer the matter to the Sumyself to prove that resolution false and utterly untrue."-

Finding by the above vote that they could not defeat called, would ask to be excused from voting. The resolution on the table; Mr. Bell voted in the affirmaling that slavery should be abolished. Speaker decided, while the yeas and nays were being tive with his Abolition friends, Adams, Slade & Co. ken from the decision of the Chair, which was sustained. ayes 138, noes 46, Mr. Bell voting with Adams, Slade, & Co. in the negative, against the decision. But their

"And whereas it is extremely important and desirable that the agitation of this subject should be finally arrested, for the purpose of restoring tranquility to the public mind,

" Resolved, That all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to the subject of slavery, or the abolition of laid upon the table, and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon.'

Mr. Bell, though in the House, refused to vote, or, in and, by factious motions, stave off a vote upon them .-"The minority of the House were tyrannized over, and

they were naturally in a refractory, restless, and perturbed condition, and if they could not be heard orderly, they would

presentative of principle. In this canvass, however, one of the political parties has deemed it reception of the political parties has deemed it reception and stability of this Union as to call Mr. Clay from the blessing or curse, as you may choose to call it, of a milthe blessing or curse, as you may choose to call it, of a milthe blessing or curse, as you may choose to call it, of a milthe blessing or curse, as you may choose to call it, of a milthis debate, could not to be a milthis debate, and the military of the military

supporters will be guided, or the political measures they again appealed, and the Speaker was sustained; yeas nal, did not vote. 1 age 119.

execution of the laws," to which even Abraham Lin- February, when Mr. Adams attempted to introduce a out being debated, printed, read, or referred. coln, the candidate of the Black Republicans, fully subsoribes. They make no issue with any of the other period of the abolition of slavery.

They make no issue with any of the other period of the abolition of slavery.

They make no issue with any of the other period of the other per scribes. They make no issue with any of the other political parties, not even the Black Parablicana That the Black Parablicana The California and prevent any furble compromise passed, the South to the South, to California would have been to-day a slave State. Thus here, in a time of profound peace, it is proposed by the compromise passed, the South to the South, to California would have been to-day a slave State. Thus here, in a time of profound peace, it is proposed by the compromise passed, the South to the South, to the South to the South, to the South to the South that this government, that this military admission of California and retains a south of the South to the S litical parties, not even the Black Republicans. They resolutions were introduced in reference to his conduct : ther discussion over abolition petitions, praying Conrefuse to inform us of their construction of the Consti- one to expel him; another, to bring him before the bar gress to do what it had often been solemnly declared it ator representing a slaveholding people, was a fair comtution—whether it warrants squatter sovereignty in the of the House to receive the censure of the Speaker; and had not the power to do; and therefore they were not promise of the slavery question defeated, the Wilmot Territories, or guarantees to every citizen in them the full protection of his property. We are left in the dark as to whether according to their interventation the state of the south as to whether according to their interventation to the savery question delea ed, the winds of the South their peculiar property on the savery question delea ed, the winds of the South their peculiar property to do; and therefore they were not on the slavery question delea ed, the winds of the South their peculiar property on any principle to consider such petitions.—

The property description of the South their peculiar property the savery question delea ed, the winds and the power code; and therefore they were not of the South their peculiar property to the savery question delea ed, the winds and the power code; and the savery question delea ed, the winds and the property of the savery question delea ed, the winds and the property of the savery question delea ed, the winds and the property of the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, bound upon any principle to consider such periods of the South their peculiar property of a good opportunity of having a slave State and the savery question delea ed, the winds and the property of the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, bound upon any principle to consider such periods and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, bound upon any principle to consider such periods and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, and the savery question delea ed, the was guilty of a contempt, as to whether, according to their interpretation, this the table, which was voted down, yeas 50, nays 144, a leading Whig member from Maryland, offered what in California, and the slavery question left open, to ran-Constitution is a Know-Nothing Constitution, or pro- Mr. Bell volume in the affirmative. Another motion was leading in the affirmative. claims civil and religious liberty to every man. Nor made to lay the whole matter on the table, which was informed what it bears adjourned in a few weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that, if to repeat, that no petition, memorial, resolution, and the weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that, if to repeat, that no petition and the weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that no petition, memorial, resolution, was repeat, that no petition and such as the full sense of the responsibility of my position, that no petition are weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that no petition are weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that no petition are weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that no petition are weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that no petition are weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that no petition are weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position, that no petition are weeks, and a full sense of the responsibility of my position. are we informed what "laws" they propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare we informed what "laws" they propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare we informed what "laws" they propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare we informed what "laws" they propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare we informed what "laws" they propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived, Mr. Bell returned to Tennessee, and engaged in advocaare the propose to enact again negatived.

all we know, their views may not materially differ from by Mr. Patton as an amendment to the other resoluthose of the supporters of Lincoln and Hamlin. In tions. The first declared against the right of offering House, or entertained in any way whatever." deed, if the "past record" of the opinions of their can- petitions from slaves. Mr. Bell screwed up his courage Mr. Johnson, said, on presenting this as an amend-

history." Mr. Bell, in his letter of acceptance, used bers very much; and when, on the 20th of December, son, Whig.) called upon those opposed to the Abolitionslavery in the District of Columbia, moved its reference instant, in such a manner that it could not germinate to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill its species again." in accordance with the prayer of the petition, and then describes the scene in his "Thirty Years' View:"

practical legislative object, as the great majority of the fidelity to their designs. House was known to be opposed to it, was rendered still more exasperating by the manner of supporting it."

prevent the progress of the speech by calls to order and motions to adjourn; but Slade having the floor, refused Slade & Co., voting in the negative. to yield it, and was suffered to proceed. The excitement was intense. At last Mr. McKay, of North Carolina, did not return again until December, 1847. made a point of order which the Speaker sustained, and Slade was forced to give way, still, however, keeping his feet, with the intention of resuming his speech if possible. Mr. Rencher, another member from North Carolina, seized the opportunity thus afforded of getting the floor, and moved an adjournment. The contest had been bitter and violent to the last degree, and the House was in a tempest. The South and the conservative men of the North voted for the adjournment, while Slade and his backers opposed it. The list of nays was headed by John Quincy Adams, and numbered only 63, among whom was included the whole Abolition strength in the House. Three nominal southern mea only voted against adjourning, so as to enable Slade to continue his speech, and one of them was John Bell, of Tennessee.

"This opposition to adjournment," says Mr. Benton. was one of the worst features of that unhappy day's work the only effect of keeping the House together being to increase irritation and to multiply the chances for an outbreak. lutions on the table. Accordingly, on the 18th of De- of it, and essayed to accomplish it, but were prevented by the tenacity with which Mr. SLADE kept possession of the floor; and now, at last, when it was time to adjourn any sented, a motion was made to lay it on the table. Mr. could be expected, and great harm might be apprehended, be week, to the South what his sentiments are on the subject, so his acts and his votes have been given to bethe House, willing to continue it in session.

in order to bring the House to a vote on the resolution, to the Senate in 1847. Mr. Bell voted in the negative with Adams, Slade & and the time wasted in their discussion, to the great de- Co. The question then recurring on the passage of the triment of the public interest, called for some decisive resolution, Mr. Bell found it convenient to dodge the as well as New Mexico and California, led to a heated came not as the leader of a party, but as a representative myself.

Again, during this same session, (page 474.) Mr.

Bell, who did not vote at all. Congress, Mr. Atherton brought forward his celebrated resolutions concerning the power of Congress over the they regarded the settlement of this question high above was it? By the terms of the annexation of Texas, it appointment of a committee, " with instructions to re- subject of slavery. The last resolution was in these

per touching or relating in any way or to any extent what-Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery ever to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid upon the table without being debated, printed Dickinson of New York. On the 18th of July, 1848, admit only two additional States, to be formed out of

Bell voted with Adams, Slade & Co, in the negative. the bill, remarked: The call was dispensed with, however, and the House power to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery been in session only one hour and forty minutes. The quil operation. "If the House would allow me five minutes' time, I pledge But the House refused to adjourn, and Mr. Bell had to and other conservative northern men. Mr. Hale, the out of Texas! "toe the mark." All his efforts to stave off the ques- noted A politionist from New Hampshire, assailed the tion and dodge the vote were ineffectual, and he was bill, stating : the other resolutions, the Abolitionists then strove to compelled to face "the music." He voted for all the stave off a vote on them by factious motions. They propositions until it came to the last one, given above, tuted, and I am unwilling that that Court (composed of a mawould move to adjourn, and then while that question in reference to the disposal of abolition petitions. A jority of slaveholders) should decide the question. Again, was being taken, another of them, when his name was noted Abolitionist from Pennsylvania moved to lay this called, no member could interrupt the proceedings by a But the House refused to lay it on the table, and the for the Vice Presidency, "designated the bill as guarmotion to be excused from voting. An appeal was ta- question recurring on its passage, Mr. Bell voted a- anteeing and perpetuating slavery in the Territories." gainst it, in company with Adams, Slade & Co .-

Pages 27, 28.

We come now to the 26th Congress. At its open-bloody code of Draco." ing, Mr. Wise rose and said, that " with a view of preyour committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the venting the strife which had heretofore agitated the bill, and Mr. Bell voted with Hale, Hamlin, and Corfoliowing additional resolutions, viz: House and country," he now took the earliest opportu- win against it; voted with the Abolitionists, and against nity to move a suspension of the rules of the House for his own section; voted with agitators and mischiefthe purpose of submitting a resolution that in future all makers, and against the great body of conservative men, slavery, shall, without being either printed or referred, be petitions for the abolition of slavery "should be con- to defeat a bill whose object and purpose were to give sidered as objected to," and laid on the table without the South an equal chance in the Territories with the debate. The point which the Abolitionists were driv- North, and to end this slavery agitation and restore ing at was to get Congress to admit, inferentially, by peace to the country. From the foundation of the Govother words, dodged the vote. He would not offend his new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution, and new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution of these petitions and their reference to the country. House of Congress more disastrous to the interests of new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution of these petitions and their reference to the country. House of Congress more disastrous to the interests of new Abolition friends by voting for the resolution of the voting for th and to open the door for the agitation of the question. the South and more perilous to the union of these States measures of 1850." What was the course of Mr. Bell? desirable that, unless by common consent the project of have laid him on the shelf forever. So, to get on good These were the objects at which they were driving, and than this vote of Mr. Bell. What was the result of that terms with both, he dodged the vote! He could not conceal his chagrin, however, at being forced to show ly rose and inquired whether it would be in order for Whigs joined the united free soil vote in the House, and These were the objects at which they were driving, and Mr. Bell was willing to gratify them, for he immediate-ly rose and inquired whether it would be in order for him to move an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Wise, "that all these petitions be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia without debate;"

Wise, "that all these petitions be referred to the Wilmot Proviso in it, prohibiting the introduction of being told that "it would be wholly inconsistent"

Mr. Bell was willing to gratify them, for he immediate-ly them, for he immediate over ? Encouraged by his example, eight Southern Whigs joined the united free soil vote in the House, and instructed her Senators to vote for them. This placed it out of the power of Mr. Bell to vote against them, but it did not prevent his speaking against them, but it did not prevent his speaking against them, but it did not prevent his speaking against them being told that "it would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and continuent in the South, growing out of the against them, but it did not prevent his speaking against them. The issue was between the President's (Gen. Taylor) plan and the against them and seeking to defeat them. The issue was between the President's (Gen. Taylor) plan and the against them being told that "it would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and continuent in the South, growing out of the territorial questions, may seem to forbid such a course." \*\*

I would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and continuent in the South, growing out of the territorial questions, may seem to forbid such a course." \*\*

I would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and continuent in the South, growing out of the territorial questions, may seem to forbid such a course." \*\*

I would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and continuent in the South, growing out of the territorial questions, may seem to forbid such a course." \*\*

I would be glad to see all cause of disturbance and continuent in the South, growing out of the territorial ques lition friends were not allowed to debate the resolutions, Wise, "that all these petitions be referred to the Com- securing a territoral government to Oregon alone, with duce a new resolution to this effect." Mr. Adams ex- and extending it to the Pacific ocean. The House subdo so disorderly." Page 513.

Verily, Mr. Bell is the very model of a law-and-orthat he thought such petitions as did not relate to slaveto the Senate in its original form. The question now stood. Here are five wounds: one, two, three, four, five—
the determination of the North in regard to any further and scribe it by a simile in a manner which cannot be misunderto the Senate in its original form. The question now stood. Here are five wounds: one, two, three, four, five—
the determination of the North in regard to any further and scribe it by a simile in a manner which cannot be misunderto the Senate in its original form, the District aboutsence to the District about the District aboutsence to the District about the D

ties which have divided the country, when they met in National Convention to nominate candidates for the President and Vice President and Vice President of the United States, to lay down a platform of principles upon which they asked the support of the American people. The vote of the country was given in accordance with the very thing the Abolitionists most desired as it the Cleane Country when they met in order to get his resolution be with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell voted in the success of which I cannot perceive any ground with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell voted immediately after. A power to legislate on the subject. He thought the Missouri Compromise HAD settled that point." (See Cong a number of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the possess the simple introduction of California as a Close of the State into the Union—a measure which, standing by itself, the very thing the Abolitionists most desired as it the Close of the House and the very thing the Abolitionists most desired as it the Close of the House and vitnout being read. Mr. Bell voted in the success of which I cannot perceive any ground with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell dodged the vote, though he with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell dodged the vote, though he with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell dodged the vote, though he with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell dodged the vote, though he with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell dodged the vote, though he with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell dodged the vote, though he with Adams, Slade, & Co., in the negative. Page 82 fore the House. Mr. Bell dodged the vote of the House and page 1 for the House and page 1 f

moved. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to lay the the quiet and repose of his home, to beat back the itary government. to depart from this salutary custom, and has absolutely Mr. Adams then presented another similar petition, question of reception on the table. And on this mo-

This contest went on in this way until the 6th of tion that all abolition petitions be laid on the table with- admission into the Union, prohibited slavery therein .-

ceedings in the matter, and excusing Mr. Adams, was which had been presented by others on this subject were furnish information of their views upon the exciting the illustrious 22 to shield and protect his abolition worded this so as to leave no ambiguity, so that when a These repeated insults aggravated the southern mem- and could clearly define his position." "He, (Mr. John-837, Mr. Slade presented a petition for the abolition of ists to vote for it, and kill the hydra abolition in an

> The question was then taken on ordering the main proceeded to deliver a most exciting and violent har- question to be put, which was decided in the affirmative angue upon the subject, the House was thrown into the -yeas 147, nays 61-Mr. Bell voting with Adams, wildest state of excitement. Hon, Thos. H. Benton thus Slade & Co., in the negative. The question then came ed the Senate, involving an important constitutional He sought to array the ultra Southern men and the up on the adoption of the resolution, when Mr. Bell right, dear to the South, and which was being reckless. Abolitionists against it. To the Southern men he said : "The most angry and portentous debate which had yet again voted with his abolition friends, Adams, Slade & ly warred upon by Corwin, Hale, Hamlin & Co., and taken place occurred at this time in the House of Representation of the State of Representati tatives. It was brought on by Mr. William Slade, of Ver- that Mr. Bell received the votes of Adams, Slade South, were endeavoring to compromise upon the plan The extent of the concessions to the South, I apprehend, mont, who, besides presenting petitions of the usual abolition character, and moving to refer them to a committee. tion character, and moving to refer them to a committee, knew their man, and the pertinacity with which they preme Court—a plan which Mr. Clayton, a good Henmoved their reference to a select committee, with instruc-tions to report a bill in conformity with their prayer. This stuck to him during this (the 26th) Congress, when parmotion, inflammatory and irritating in itself, and without practical legislative object, as the great majority of the follows to their desired to distract the country to all the state of the state of

Shortly after this, Mr. Bell went out of Congress, and It thus appears by the record, (the volume and page question involving the rights of slavery, from the time the Whig representative in Congress from Mr. Bell's he abandoned the Democratic party and joiled hands own district, say : with the New England Federalists in 1835 to 1841, when he left the House, he voted uniformly with the Abolitionists, Adams, Slade & Co., and against the great body of national men, North and South. We now propose to show that, with one or two excep-

tions, when he played the fire-eater in order to make a before an election in Tennessee, he has continued to THE CLAYTON COMPROMISE OF 1848.

Representing a slaveholding community, and depen- those tristed at the South? dent, so far as local popularity was concerned, upon a From the beginning, Southern members had been in favor seeming readiness to sanction and maintain the rights madness in Mr. Bell ever to have avowed himself an disturbing the public peace and threatening a dissolution way-when the House was in a condition in which no good open enemy to the institution. It matters but little, of the Union. Mad and bad men at the North adhered

The acquisition of territory from Mexico, and the ne- ting scenes, in order to restore peace and quiet to the action on the part of the House. Consequently, Mr. vote. Pages 41, 45, Congressional Globe, 2d Session and bitter controversy on the slavery question. The tive of American patriotism. He brought forward his Federal Abolitionists of the North, under the lead of plan of adjustment, embodied in a series of resolutions. Hale, Hamlin, Chase, Giddings & Co., were determined | He proposed the admission of California, the organiza-Adams, in a speech relating to the annexation of Texas. to expel slavery from those Territories by the passage of tion of territorial governments for New Mexico and going off on the right of slaves to petition Congress for the Wilmot Proviso. The excitement ran high, and at Utah, without the Wilmot Proviso, and upon the printheir freedom, and stating that he should have no hesion one time threatened the peace of the country. In this ciple of non-intervention according to the Clayton comtancy in presenting such a petition from a slave, was emergency, the Senate, ever conservative, sought to cast promise, a more stringent fugitive slave law, and a that he would disregard the former practice of government, called to order by the Speaker. Mr. Adams appealed oil upon the troubled waters, and allay the excitement. peaceable adjustment of the boundary question between promise and the Oregon territorial act." from the decision of the Chair. The House sustained They raised a Committee of eight, consisting of four New Mexico and Texas. Instead of falling in with Mr. the decision of the Chair, every man voting in the affirDemocrats and four Whigs, one-half from the North, Clay, and giving him his support, Mr. Bell sought to Taylor, should Congress pass the Wilmot Proviso, Mr. Bell voted with Adams, Slade & Co., and defeat- mative except the Abolitionists, who voted no, and Mr. and one-half from the South. John M. Clayton, of embarrass and thwart the efforts of those friendly to a Delaware, a most distinguished, able, and prominent settlement of the question to the satisfaction of the At the next session, being the 3d session of the 25th Whig, was the Chairman of the Committee, and made South and the conservative men of the North. Up, as to veto it. Not content with this, he graws their attention to the fact that they are instructed to vote for so, too, by a Democratic Senate, in order to show that therefore, he jumped, and proposed his plan. And what it. He said: all party considerations. Besides him, there were on the was in the power of the people of Texas, whenever they they are who support the plan of the President. As to Committee the following distinguished Whigs: Under- so desired, to form four additional States out of their those of the North, are they not pledged and tied to the "Every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or pa- wood of Kentucky, Clark of Rhode Island, and Phelps territory, making five in all. Their right in this matter | Wilmot proviso by their instructions? And have they not of Vermont. The Democrats were, Calhoun of South Mr. Webster pronounced "complete, final, and irrevoca-Carolina, Atchison of Missouri, Bright of Indiana, and | ble." Yet, John Bell, a Southern Senator, proposed to the Committee, through Mr. Clayton, reported a bill the Territory of Texas; and, said he, "when admitted Various motions were made to stave off a vote on providing l'erritorial government for New Mexico, Cal- they will be the last of their race. They will and must port them, Mr. Bell said : these resolutions. A call of the House was moved for ifornia, and Oregon. On the subject of slavery, it pro- close the account, in my judgment, of slave States, then the purpose of consuming time, when all but nine mem- vided that the Territorial Legislature should pass no law and forever, or for as long as this Union lasts." Here, territorial government, according to its provisions, shall exbers answered to their names, being a remarkably full prohibiting or establishing it; but that the question then, his first proposition was to surrender a right, House. In order to get to a vote on the resolutions, a should be referred to the Supreme Court of the United "complete, final, and irrevocable," to form four more motion was made to dispense with the call, when Mr. States for their decision. Mr. Clayton, on presenting slave States out of Texas. Did he prove thus treacher-

"This bill resolves the whole question between the North about to come to a vote, when up sprang Mr. Bell and lt only asks of men of all sections to stand by the Constitumoved to adjourn, and this, too, when the House had tion, and suffer that to settle the difference by its own tran-House refused to adjourn in spite of the votes of Bell, sacrificed. Any man who desires discord will oppose the The question then recurred upon bringing the House Adams, Slade & Co. The question then recurred on bill. But he who does not desire to distract the country by bill to refer the whole matter to the judiciary.

"I have no confidence in the Supreme Court now constithe bill came short of the wishes of the people, who, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, were demand-

Mr. Hamlin, the present Black Republican candidate Mr. Corwin said :

On the 26th of July, 1848, a vote was taken on the

Davis moved a suspension of the rules, in order to adopt The day following, Mr. Wise renewed his resolution ings of the friends with whom he was associated. He cona resolution that all such petitions be laid on the table, and moved a without debate, and without being read. Mr. Bell voted suspension of the rules in order to get his resolution be-

refused to declare the political principles by which its supporters will be guided, or the political measures then from the whole of California-for California finding herwill seek to enact, should they be installed in power.—

We have only a general and unmeaning declaration in favor of the "Union the Constitution, and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the "Union the Constitution and in order to gain favor of the United States—noids the gain appeared, and the Speaker was sustained; years a favor of the United States—noids the gain appeared, and the Speaker was sustained; years a favor of the United States—noids the gain appeared, and the Speaker was sustained; years a favor of the United States—noids the gain appeared, and the Speaker was sustained; years a favor of the United States—noids the gain appeared, and the Speaker was sustained; years a favor of the United States—noids the gain appeared, and the Speaker was sustained; years a favor of the United States—noids the gain appeared, and the Constitution and the Constitu We entertain not a particle of a doubt, that had the or paper, praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave ting the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency; and from nobody, so as to get the vote of everybody. For The question then recurred upon resolutions offered trade between the States or Territories of the United in a speech at Murfreesboro', on the 21st of September, tion that had been had on the Oregon bill, saying: "He was not willing to defeat that bill by any direct vote

didates is any index, we can see no material difference to vote for it. The second, for arresting all further propassed, as he believed its defeat would have done mischief Nor are their candidates more explicit or disposed to voted down, ayes 22, noes 137-Mr. Bell voting with too vague to meet his approbation, and he therefore at the North. He did not feel called upon to vote for it, though he was not clearly certain that Congress had not the ment, he said : gentleman voted he could not deceive his constituents, power to dispose of the whole subject. The Missouri Compro-

> In the same speech he declared: "What his (General Taylor's) opinions were on the subject of the constitutional power of Congress over the quesion of slavery in the new Territories, he knew not, nor did

on the first grave question that came up after he enter- | He was exceedingly ingenious in his attacks upon it .try will vote for." And having aided in defeating this in all this. \* \* fidelity to their designs.

On the 13th of April, Mr. Adams presented an abolition resolution from Massachusetts, on the subject of try will vote for." And having aided in defeating this existing circumstances and presumptions, this bill having passed, slavery should be introduced into New Mexico, and after the lapse of years, when the inhabitants shall be au-Repeated efforts were made by Southern members to abolition petitions, when a motion was made to lay it attached, endeavoring to shield himself by simply recorment extending the Missouri restriction, but declaring at the same time, and subsequently, that he thought the passage of the old Missouri Compromise restriction had three months before, to take 21/2 degrees of slave territodetermined the power of Congress to apply the Wilmot ry from Texas, attach it to this New Mexico, and hand of which we have been careful to give, so that every one Proviso, excluding the slave property of the South from may examine for himself,) that upon every important the common territory. Well might General Zollicoffer, speech, towards its close, he actually proposed, in order

> "The open efforts of avowed Abolitionists are impotent for harm, becau-e the masses of the American people strongly reprobate them as inimical to the Constitution and to the stability of the Government : but when Southern statesmen, whose patriotic purposes are not doubted, gravely declare that They believe the Wilmot Proviso is constitutional, the politicians and people of the North are not slow to adopt show of fidelity to the interests of his constituents just it expedient to enact the Wilmot Proviso? Believing, as the masses in the North do, that slavery is wrong, regarding it | quoted, delivered at this same session only four months prove faithless to his own section, and willing to do the as obnoxious, as leading Democrats do, whom my colleague before this one, we find Mr. Bell saying : regards as sound and true statesmen, is it wonderful what demonstrations we have in the North in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, after the surrender of the constitutional question by THE COMPROMISE MEASURES OF 1850.

> > home and retirement, to mingle once more in the excious to the South out of ignorance? Let him answer: "This number, (two, as he proposed,) you will recollect, Mr. President, falls far short of the calculations of Southern gentlemen; of the advocates of the annexation of Texas, State constitution with a prohibition against slavery.

when that question was presented to the American people. Four or five slave States, it was estimated, might and would be carved out of that Territory. Four slave States might be carved out of that Territory, because there is a country extensive enough, rich enough, fertile e-ough, to sustain a population that would authorize its division into four States; optimize that with the arrangement now proposed, (his own.) it would be impossible that such a project should be ever entertained.

With a complete conviction of what I say, that if New Mexsucceed, however, and the question recurring on the rein the negative. A motion to adjourn was then again Hunter, Mangum, King, and other Southern men, exdid not desire to offend his Abolition friends, one of resolution. And, true to his Abolition friends, we find pressed their decision. So said, also, ing to surrender a "complete, final, and irrevocable" Thus we see Mr. Bell knowingly and wilfully proposwhom (Mr. Adams, ) said in reference to the resolution : Mr. Bell again voting with them in the affirmative. Bright, Atherton, Breese, Dickinson, Hannegan, Phelps, right to the formation of five slave States, to be carved

His next resolution was also fatal to Southern rights. position for Senators to take, when they declare that under He proposed to take two and a half degrees from Texas, no circumstances will they vote to admit New Mexico into lying north of the 34th parallel of north latitude, and the Union as a State.' attach it to New Mexico, with the avowed intention of State into the Union, with a population, according to

"The first point which will be suggested to the minds of honorable Senators by this resolution is, that here is a sur- a "civilized uncivilized, half-civilized, and barbarous honorable Senators by this resolution is, that here is a surrender of two and a half degrees of slave territory to be thereafter free territory. \* It will be remembered that the Missouri Compromise line is the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. Thus two and a half degrees of slave territory will be 

Thus, again, for the purpose of forming a free State and despoiling Texas of her slave Territory, we see Mr. Bell gravely proposing to surrender two and a half de-

His next resolution proposed the admission of Califor-Not a word is said of the fugitive slave law. No;

at the expense of the South. His proposition, together subjec in this District which the States have within their with all others, were referred to the committee of thir-Tennessee had spoken in trumpet tones in favor of those measures, and instructed her Senators to vote for them.

This placed it out of the power of Mr. Rell to vote speech of Mr. Clay, delivered on the 21st of May:

Verily, Mr. Bell is the very model of a law-and-order-man! He was willing to join the Abolitionists to
trample down the rules of the House, and set at defiance
its authority.

For all these proceedings, see Congressional Globe,
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I

At the next session, the former order having expired a regard to the disposal of Abolition petitions, Mr. larger of the subspension of the subspen the District bill; but he recommends that the other two sub- who, for a long period, have continued faithful jects of Territorial government and Texas boundary, remain and be left untouched, to cure themselves by some law every vicussitude of political fortune; a body of me the political fortune; a body of me and catholic views of political fortune; a body of me of nature, by the vis medicalrix naturae, or some self remeral and catholic views of national policy, who

has excited the strongest symptoms of dissatisfaction in the more imaginary than real, no Southern man ever Southern portion of the Confederacy. The recommenda- tained the Presidency except by the concurr the citizen was given in accordance with his views of Mr. Adams appealed from the decision of the Chair.— would give them an opportunity to agitate and discuss Wilmot proviso over the Territory of Oregon; 2d, would give them an opportunity to agitate and discuss what will be the condition of the North; yet now it cannot be disguisant. public policy and measures, and decided in favor of one or the other party as their principles of political action agreed with his. Men were supported only as the reagreed with his. Men were supported only as the re- Co., in the negative. On sustaining the decision of the line the afficient of a mile of the line the afficient of a mile of the line the afficient of a mile of the line that a senator o

> "And when you come to New Mexico what government the army of the United States-holds the government power | the North and the South." lishment of a military government in this free and glorious Republic, in a time of profound peace! Sir, we had doubts about the authority of the late President to do this in time highest authority, that this government, that this military governmen —and by what authority it has continued since torial hill for New Maxima and voting against peace ensued. I know not-should be continued indefinitely, till New Mexico is prepared to come as a State into the uncivilized, half civilized, and bar barous people; and when admission as a State, I, for one, would not vote for it. It would be ridiculous; it would be farcical; it would bring unjust to the South; and with them against that lead

Mr. Bell replied to Mr. Clay. On the third of July, to Congressional Globe, volume 21, part 2d, pp. 15 1850, he commenced one of the most extraordinary and 1589-volume 22, part 2d, page 1485.) speeches ever delivered in the Senate, and continued it for three days. In regard to Mr. Clay's plan of adjust-

"I have up to this moment remained uncommitted to it, mise, so long acquiesced in, went far to settle that ques- as the distinguished chairman (Mr. Clay) of the committee \* \* It has at no time met my cordial approval. \* \* When the plan of such gentlemen falls so far short of what the Senate and the country had a right to expect of them, it is to me, a matter of deep regret.

He then proceeded to defend the President's plan in the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition, and to suggest the face of his own former proposition are suggest to the face of his own former proposition. It will thus be seen that he abandoned the South up- the most puerile objections to Mr. Clay's adjustment .-" It is proposed by the 39th section of the bill, to estab-

provi o.) \* \* The principle of non-intervention is recognized by its provisions, what security has the South that with such a constitution, New Mexico will ever be admitted into the Union as a State? None at all. Yet this very same John Bell proposed only two or

both over to the free-soilers. Further, in this very to array the North against the compromise, to admit this very New Mexico immediately as a free State? Speaking to the ultra Southern men, he again said : Besides the settlement of all the questions connected with Texas, I would have adopted the spirit of the Missouri

compromise, and set apart some portion of the Territories, into which the slaveholder might go with his property .-This I would have considered a substantial concession to the South-a real compromise.' Yet, in his speech from which we have heretofore

"I know that many southern gentlemen, for whose opinion I entertain a high respect, say that the Missouri compromise line should at all hazards be adhered to. I cannot
agree with them. I will not enter into a discussion now

which act alike on every
nal, and are good and safe
tic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomaco upon that point. I will only say, that, even if it could be | Sleepiness, Pains in the | Back and Loins. Congress met in December, 1849, under peculiar cir- obtained, even if there could be a recognition of slavery and interests of slavery, it would have been the sheerest cumstances. The country was wild with excitement, south of that line, it would be a barren victory, for there would be no slavery there. \*

would be of no value to the South.' tray the interests and abandon the rights of the slave- and prohibit slavery in the Territories. Party was for- mise. He sets out by informing them that the Wilmot In order to avoid these scenes, on the next day a reso- holding States of the Union. His record, as we have gotten, and good men everywhere were conferring to- Proviso is not in the bills, and that it is not clear that lution was offered that all abolition petitions should be aheady shown, thus far discloses with what alacrity, for gether to prevent the outrage and preserve the Govern- Old Zack would veto it if it was put there. Hear him: laid on the table without being debated, printed, read, the bait of the Speakership, he could consort with the ment from a bloody issue. Mr. Clay, seeing the great "I have said that I neither knew, nor sought to know, or referred. On ordering the main question to be put, Abolitionists. Let us now follow him in his advent in- dauger in which the country was, left the comforts of General Taylor's views upon this subject during the late -whether he would veto a bill containing the Wilmot Proviso or not. Nor do I believe the man is living who can say, cessity of forming a Territorial government for Oregon, Union. It was the last great drama of his life. He with truth, that he is better informed upon this subject than

> Having stated that he did not understand General Cass to have declared what his course would have been under such circumstances, he added :

> "Sir, his objection to the Wilmot Proviso, being founded on his opinion of what the Constitution authorized, and not upon any opinion favorable to the extension of slavery, it

would not be guilty of an act of such unusual boldness

already receded a little from their platform in coming to

Then still further, to alarm and embarrass those Northern men who were disposed to go for the compromise, in spite of instructions, and trust to the people to sap-

"Sir, for the moment you pass this bill, and as long as a ist in New Mexico, the watchword of the North will be repeal, or the application of the Wilmot proviso." He went still further, and appealed to the cupidity of

the North to defeat the compromise. He held out to them the glittering bait of another free State in New Mexico, the inhabitants of which were about forming a " Admit New Mexico as a State, or provide for its admis sion at some future day after Texas shall have acceded to a

settlement of her boundary, and though there may be some increased excitement at the South for a time, it will soon ico is admitted as a State, the Union cannot continue to ex-

In reply to Mr. Foote and Mr. Clay's declaration that he would not vote for the admission of New Mexico as a State, Mr. Bell said : " It does appear to me to be a strange and extraordinary

making it a free State. But we will let him tell the Mr. Clay, of about ten thousand Americans, Mexicans and Spaniards, and eighty or ninety thousand Indians, E Co. in the negative, against the decision. But their efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote efforts did not prevail, and they were brought to a vote effort of the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to a vote effort of the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown, as ne mad always anticipated to the captive. You nave snown as new captive. very in the District of Columbia, and then proceeds to There are show that there is no constitutional impediments in the

way. Hear him: gress of slave territory to "free soil!" Comment is over this subject, I would say that the only doubt I have of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. the existence of the power, either to suppress the slave trade, or to abolish slavery in this District, is inspired by the respect I have for the opinions of so many distinguished and eminent men, both in and out of Congress, who hold that Congress has no such power. Reading the Constitution that Congress has no such power. Reading the Constitution prepared for absorption. It is Taken by Drops and immediately into the circulation, so that what you get the constitution is also the Congress at the congress and so the Congress are such as a congress of the congress and congress are such as a congr the existence of the power, either to suppress the slave which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, L all his efforts were to strengthen the "powerful North" for myseif, I believe that Congress has all the power over the

" I cannot forbear further to remind my no that in the South and Southwest there is the limited horizon of sectional interests, spurn of sectional prejudice, and embrace the whole

common country. "While that protracted domination of the has been so long and so keenly felt at the North prospect of their declining fortunes. A great of taken place in the political vocabulary: It is no he exuitantly exclaims, 'the South and the North:

For all these extracts see Appendix to Conve Globe, 1st session 31st Congress, beginning at 1088, and 1667.

His efforts to defeat the compromise failed They were passed, and we find Mr. Bell voting for torial bill for New Mexico, and dodging the Utah, which left open those Territories for the Bell voted consistently with the faratics of the Xo and was most approved at the South. - (See Append

## SANFORD'S NEVER DEBILITATES.

TO BE CONTINUED.

T IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, has become an established fact, a Standard Medic known and appproved by all that have used it, and who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numero unsolicited certificates in my possession show. The dose must be adaptthe individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide von is a

use of the LIVER IN-cure Liver Complaints, sia, Chronic Diarrhea, entery, Dropsy, Sour Stom-Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Infanton Flutulence, Jaundice, February Family Med Ordinary Family Med Cholic, Cholera, Cholera cine. It will cure SICK sands can testify) in twenty Teaspoonfuls are taken at

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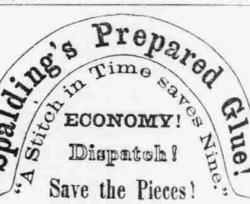
tive Cathartic which the proprietor has used in practice more than twerty The constantly increas- ing demand from those wi have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction will them within the reach of the Pressure of the P The Profession well know | that different Catharties on different portions of the | bowels. The FAMILY CATHAR-TIC PILLS has, with d reference to this well estabded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extract

ness, Pain and Soreness over the whole barren victory, for there sudden cold, which fre-\* So that even if this in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a recognition should be conceded by the North, I insist it would be of no value to the South."

In Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Ringle and Consistent John Bell! He next turned to the North. tism, a great Purifier of the | Blood, and many disess to which flesh is heir, too advertisement. Dose, 1 to numerous to mention in the

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